



## 2003 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**Water System Name:** Susanville Indian Rancheria, Upper Rancheria Water System PWS # 090605150

**Report Date:** July 2004

*The Susanville Indian Rancheria (SIR) Environmental Protection Department (EPD) tests the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2003.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Type of water source(s) in use:** The Upper Rancheria receives water from the City of Susanville community water system (PWS #CA1810001). The city system has two (2) spring and three (3) wells.

**Name & location of source(s):** Cady Springs is located 2.5 miles west in the Susan River Canyon; Bagwell Springs is 1.5 Miles north; Well #4 is on Skyline Drive at Orlo Drive; Well #3 is on Johnstonville Road; and Well #1 is on Bonney Way.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment information:** Although no source water assessment is currently being conducted, the following activities may impact our water source: agriculture, septic systems, and/or service stations.

**Time and place of regularly scheduled board meeting for public participation:** The water system is governed by the Susanville Indian Rancheria (SIR) Tribal Business Council (TBC). The SIR TBC meets on the first (1<sup>st</sup>) and third (3rd) Monday of every month at 4:00 p.m. at the Tribal Office located at 745 Joaquin St, Susanville, CA 96130. Please call ahead to ensure that the meeting will be held. If you are interested in obtaining more information on the meetings, please call Jim Mackay, SIR Tribal Manager, at (530) 257-6264.

**For more information on the water system, contact:** Tim Keesey, SIR Environmental Manager, at (530) 251-5623 or by email at [tkeesey@sir-nsn.gov](mailto:tkeesey@sir-nsn.gov).

**The Sources of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Information on Significant sources of Contamination:** Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**Do I need to take special precautions?:** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set at close to the PHGs (or MCLs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirement, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Tables:** Monitoring for bacteriological constituents in the distribution system is required. This monitoring is done every month to verify that the system is free from coliform bacteria.

**Table 1 – Sampling results showing the detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	No. of Samples Collected	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	12	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria more than one sample per month	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	12	0	0	a routine or repeat sample is total coliform positive and a separate routine or repeat is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	Human and animal waste

Monitoring of individual taps from locations within the water system is performed for lead and copper. This monitoring is done to verify that the delivered water does not contain lead or copper.

**Table 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	N	11	0	0	15	2	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	N	11	0.059	0	1.3	0.17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Please see the attached City of Susanville 2003 Consumer Report for additional information on contaminants that are sampled at the source (Table 3, 4 and 5).

**Summary Information for contaminants exceeding an MCL or AL, or a violation of any treatment or monitoring and reporting requirements:** The Upper Rancheria water system was not in violation of any drinking water regulations or monitoring and reporting violations for 2003.



